



Boston
MAY 25-28, 2017

29th Annual
Convention

ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Poster Session II

Friday May 26

8:30 AM – 9:20 AM

APS Exhibit Hall

(Setup: 8:20 AM)

II-1 - Personality Type and Relaxation Method Response

The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between one's personality type and ability to relax through the relaxation methods of meditation, deep breathing exercises, and progressive muscle relaxation. This study provides a better understanding of the relationship between personality type and relaxation.

Seth Christian Lawson, Rochester College

(Personality/Emotion)

II-2 - Piecing Together the Aggression Puzzle: A Look into the Mediating Factors of the Violence Escalation Model

We examined several untested postulates of the Violence Escalation Model. Participants completed an aggressive motive, partner attribution, and aggressive behavior task three times. Results showed that the relation between Time 1 aggressive motives and Time 3 aggressive behavior was mediated by several processes, supporting VEM postulates, for only provoked participants.

Kaitlyn Helmstetter, Gettysburg College

Douglas Kowalewski, Gettysburg College

Logan Pezzillo, Gettysburg College

Christopher Paul Barlett, Gettysburg College

(Social)

II-3 - Timing Effects of Listing Gratitude Toward One's Parents on Subjective Well-Being

This study investigated effectiveness of gratitude listing interventions with two different timings, each with the same amount of practices (i.e., once a day for six days for a total of six times vs. once a week for five weeks for a total of six times) regarding subjective well-being.

Futoshi Kobayashi, Miyazaki International College

(General)

II-4 - Perceptions of Animal-Assisted Interventions: The Moderating Role of Attitudes Towards Animals

We tested whether people are biased in favor of evidence supporting animal-assisted interventions (AAIs). Individuals with positive attitudes towards animals evaluated AAIs more positively than individuals with negative attitudes. However, we did not find a generalized bias; this effect was only observed among individuals with positive attitudes towards animals.

Molly K. Crossman, Yale University

Alan E. Kazdin, Yale University

(Clinical Science)

II-5 - Perpetuating Influences of Past Environment on Leadership: Childhood Socioeconomic Status and Directive and Empowering Leadership

We demonstrate that childhood wealth influences leadership. Specifically, leaders from low wealth families showed higher directive leadership and lower empowering leadership. Motivation to control organizational resources mediated the relationships. These mediated relationships existed only when the organization currently provides sufficient amount of organizational resources to leaders (moderated mediation).

Jeongrock Kim, University of Toronto

Sojin Park, No Affiliation

Yeun Joon Kim, University of Toronto

Jun Hyuk Park, University of Toronto

(Industrial/Organizational)

II-6 - Generativity and Alcohol Consumption in Middle Adulthood

The purpose of this study was to assess the alcohol use behavior of middle adults as a function of their standing on the developmental challenge of generativity. As predicted, higher levels of generativity were associated with lower levels of overall alcohol consumption and lower levels of beer and liquor consumption.

Allura F. Lothary, North Carolina State University; Luther College

David I. Bishop, Luther College

(Developmental)

II-7 - Why Is Rapid Naming Speed (RAN) a Good Predictor for Reading? Investigated By an Eye Tracker and Analyzed By the Structure Equation Model (SEM)

The Rapid Automatized Naming (RAN) task predicts reading ability well; however, it is uncertain why this task has good predictive power over reading ability since the RAN task has no relation to reading. The present study investigates relationships among RAN, reading comprehension, and reading fluency using an eye tracker.

Hiroko Sotozaki, Western Illinois University

Rebecca A. Dunterman, Western Illinois University

Sarah Nielsen, Western Illinois University

Colin Harbke, Western Illinois University

(Cognitive)

II-8 - How Laughing at Oneself Enhances Male Leadership and Undermines Female Leadership

In a sample of employed adults, this research found that self-deprecating humor advantaged male leaders: the more self-deprecating humor used, the more favorable their leadership ratings. However, for female leaders, the benefits of self-deprecating humor depended on the aspect of the self that was targeted in the joke.

Colette Hoption, Seattle University

(Industrial/Organizational)

II-9 - The One Person Social Experience: Second Screen Usage and Social Connection

Traditional television viewership has been transformed by mobile technology, the Internet's ubiquitous presence, and widespread social media engagement. The present research investigates how using a second screen device (i.e., cell phone, tablet, laptop) to communicate with an audience not immediately present affects feelings of social connectedness during a viewing experience.

Sonam Khubani, New York University

(Social)

II-10 - Perceived Human Exceptionalism over Nature May be Moderated By Social Class

Human exceptionalism (HE) is the belief that humans are exempt from environmental forces. HE is thought to be directly connected to sustainability. Utilizing an online survey (N = 248) and a 9-item HE questionnaire, we found that HE was lower in lower-status individuals than their middle and higher status peers.

Ryan M. Pickering, Allegheny College

Caitlin Kearney, Allegheny College

(Social)

II-11 - Avoidance Coping and Depressive Symptoms Are Associated with Disordered Eating Behaviors in Pre-Surgical Bariatric Patients

This study investigated associations between approach and avoidance coping, depression and anxiety, and binge and disordered eating among a sample of 402 obese patients presenting for

pre-surgical psychological evaluation before bariatric surgery. Avoidance coping and depressive symptoms emerged as consistent predictors of binge eating and other forms of disordered eating.

Larissa A. McGarrity, University of Utah School of Medicine

Justin Mackenzie, University of Utah School of Medicine

Nicholas S. Perry, University of Utah

Stephen K. Trapp, University of Utah School of Medicine

Christina M. Derbidge, University of Utah School of Medicine

Robert J. Courtney, University of Utah School of Medicine

Eric T. Volckmann, University of Utah School of Medicine

Ellen H. Morrow, University of Utah School of Medicine

Anna R. Ibele, University of Utah School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

II-12 - Poverty and Cognition: A “Seductive Allure” of Psychological Explanations, and a Preference for Group over Individual Assistance.

Unlike past studies reporting greater credibility of neuroscience-based explanations and greater charitable giving for individual victims, we found that 1) psychologically-based explanations for poverty-related deficits were most convincing and induced greater endorsement for interventions, and 2) greater endorsement for poverty-related interventions to assist group victims.

Cassandra Baker, Muhlenberg College

Nicole Lewis, Muhlenberg College

Jeffrey M. Rudski, Muhlenberg College

(General)

II-13 - Are Disney Princess Characters Healthy for Young Girls’ Body Image?

Disney Princesses present a toxic body ideal: as flesh-and-blood women they would be too thin for survival. Parents, teachers, and health experts report concern about harm to young girls, who perceive these princesses as healthy-looking. Experiments document that exposing 5-7-year-olds to ultra-thin (but not healthy-sized) princesses causes negative body image.

Helga Dittmar, University of Sussex

Roderick A. Bond, University of Sussex

Asta Bjarnadottir, University of Sussex

Hannah Ewers, University of Sussex

Amy Hammond, University of Sussex

(Social)

II-14 - The Influence of Asian Descent on Somatic Complaints in College Students: A Secondary Analysis

Secondary data analysis was conducted to investigate the influences of Asian descent with negative affect, expectancies, and symptom recall in predicting daily somatic complaints. Ninety-five college students completed a three part study, and results suggest that symptom recall was a significant predictor in Asians alone. Implications are discussed.

Garry L. Spink Jr., Syracuse University

Kellyn Spychala, University of Washington

Randall S. Jorgensen, Syracuse University

(Personality/Emotion)

II-15 - How HIV Nondisclosure and Harm to Sexual Partners Influence Evaluative Reactions and Stigmatization of People with HIV

How does HIV nondisclosure and Harm to sexual partners affect evaluative reactions and stigmatization of people with HIV? This experiment found that HIV nondisclosure and Harm predicted, via moral outrage and/or the perception of threat posed by someone with HIV, liking and trust and stigmatization of people with HIV.

Valerian J. Derlega, Old Dominion University

Ralitsa Maduro, Old Dominion University

Alex Peterkin, Old Dominion University

Delaram Totonchi, Old Dominion University

(Social)

II-16 - The Reasons for Not Quitting (RNQ) Scale

Understanding the reasons smokers have for not wanting to quit could help develop effective interventions. We developed a measure for smokers that assesses reasons for not quitting. Analyses supported a reliable and valid scale with 6 factors: addiction, affect, instrumental use, external barriers, internal barriers and perceived risk.

Erin Tooley, Roger Williams University

Joseph Fava, The Miriam Hospital

Kiera Bartlett, University of Manchester

Alison Wearden, University of Manchester

Chris Armitage, University of Manchester

Belinda Borrelli, Boston University; University of Manchester

(Clinical Science)

II-17 - Individual Differences in Handedness and Gender Effects on Motion Sickness Propensity

One possible cause of motion sickness is discrepant information between visual and vestibular systems. Individual differences in handedness is associated with anomalous cortical vestibular and magnocellular organization, suggesting handedness differences in motion sickness. Increasing consistent-right-handedness was associated with increasing adulthood motion sickness. Increased motion sickness propensity in women replicated others.

Ruth E. Propper, Montclair State University

Frederick Bonato, Montclair State University

Leanna Ward, Montclair State University

Kenneth Sumner, Montclair State University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

II-18 - Health Disparities in Veterans: An Evidence Map

Our maps illustrate the prevalence of health disparities in Veterans, reported in 351 studies. Studies examining disparities by race/ethnicity were the most highly represented, followed by women and mental health conditions. Very few studies examined disparities related to LGBT identity or homelessness. Disparities findings vary widely by population and outcome.

Karli K. Kondo, Portland VA Healthcare System; Oregon Health & Science University

Allison Low, Portland VA Healthcare System

Teresa Everson, Portland VA Healthcare System; Oregon Health & Science University

Christine Gordon, Oregon Health & Science University

Stephanie Veazie, Portland VA Research Foundation

Crystal C. Lozier, VA Portland Health Care System

Michele Freeman, Portland VA Healthcare System

Devan Kansagara, Portland VA Healthcare System; Oregon Health & Science University

Makalapua Motu'apuaka, Portland VA Healthcare System; Portland VA Research Foundation

Aaron Mendelson, Oregon Health & Science University

Mark Friesen,

Robin Paynter, Portland VA Healthcare System

Caroline Friesen,

Johanna Anderson, Portland VA Healthcare System

Erin Boundy, Portland VA Healthcare System

Ana Quinones, Oregon Health & Science University

Somnath Saha, Portland VA Healthcare System; Oregon Health & Science University

(General)

II-19 - Validation of the Cardiac Self-Blame Attributions (CSBA) Scale and Its Relationship to Cardiac Rehabilitation Outcomes Among Underrepresented Patients with Cardiovascular Disease

Exploratory factor analysis examined the Cardiac Self-Blame Attribution (CSBA) scale among 121 underrepresented patients with cardiovascular disease (CVD). Results yielded two factors representing behavioral and characterological self-blame, supporting structural validity of CSBA scores from underrepresented patients with CVD. However, there was no evidence for predictive validity regarding cardiac rehabilitation outcomes.

Kadie M. Harry, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Jacob M. Marszalek, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Kalon R. Eways, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Jillian MR Clark, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Smith Andrew, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Elizabeth Wilson, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Kymerley K. Bennett, University of Missouri-Kansas City

(Methodology)

II-20 - Patient Perceptions of Student Doctors: Likeability or Clear Communication?

Patients evaluated the communication skills of student physicians in illness-based training encounters. Patients rated them higher when encounter leaders did not explain the ratings in detail. When detailed rating information was provided, ratings were lower. In most settings, patients lack detailed information to judge physicians suggesting the possibility of over-evaluation.

Judith Williams Rhue, Ohio University Heritage College of Osteopathic

(Clinical Science)

II-21 - Control over Stressors in Adolescence Modifies the Effect of Early Life Stress Across the Life-Span

Previous work has investigated the concomitant effect of early-life and juvenile stress exposure in the development of anxiety-like behaviors in adulthood. This project investigates how that effect is ameliorated by the ability of the organism to control stress exposure in adolescence. Anxiety-like behaviors and nociception are assessed across the life-span.

Christopher M. Bloom, Providence College

Erin Burke, Providence College

Alexandra Fischbach, Providence College

Lea Knizek, Providence College

Filip Wilk, Providence College

Pamela Snodgrass-Belt, Providence College

(Biological/Neuroscience)

II-22 - Relationships Between Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Symptoms and Sleep in Daily Life

Sleep disturbances, broadly defined, are a common problem in individuals with PTSD. However, little is known about how sleep and PTSD symptoms are related in daily life. The aim of the present study was to examine associations of sleep duration and sleep quality with PTSD symptoms on a daily basis.

Keke Liu Schuler, University of North Texas

Jessica R. Dietch, University of North Texas

Camilo J. Ruggero, University of North Texas

Daniel J. Taylor, University of North Texas

Roman Kotov, Stony Brook University

(Clinical Science)

II-23 - Is Low IQ Associated with Depression? Cognitive Impairment in the Context of Major Depressive Disorder in Two Longitudinal Birth Cohort Studies

Few longitudinal studies have systematically examined the temporal ordering of cognitive deficits and Major Depressive Disorder (MDD). Using two longitudinal cohort studies, we found that IQ deficits were neither an antecedent nor an enduring consequence of MDD, except when MDD was accompanied by other comorbid psychiatric conditions.

Matthew A Scult, Duke University

Jonathan D. Schaefer, Duke University

Ahmad R. Hariri, Duke University

Avshalom Caspi, Duke University

Terrie E. Moffitt, Duke University

(Clinical Science)

II-24 - Size Discrepancy: Actual Vs. Ideal Body Image of Men with Muscle Dysmorphia

The study examined size discrepancies between actual and ideal body shape in men with and without Muscle Dysmorphia (MD). Participants self-reported characteristics of MD and these reports were used to determine Fat Free Mass Index and size discrepancy. Results indicate a difference in perceived actual and ideal body shape.

Lisa Dazzell, CUNY Lehman College

Frederick Grieve, Western Kentucky University

(Clinical Science)

II-25 - Daily Journaling and Depressive Symptoms: Writing in Third Person Leads to Increases in Depressive Symptoms Compared to First-Person Writing, Particularly for Cognitively Vulnerable Individuals.

We used an experimental design to test whether self-distancing (by journaling in third person) could prevent future depressive symptoms. Analyses revealed self-distancing actually increased future depressive symptoms compared to traditional journaling (writing in first person) as well as to a no journaling condition, especially in cognitively vulnerable people.

Maria P. Sasso, University of Notre Dame

Andrea I. Alatorre, University of Notre Dame

Annaleis K. Giovanetti, University of Notre Dame

Gerald J. Haefel, University of Notre Dame

(Clinical Science)

II-26 - Learned Helplessness Moderates Links Between Environmental Concern and Behavior

Research has identified a weak relationship between environmental concern and behavior. We explored whether learned helplessness (LH) moderates this relationship. In 355 young adults, trait LH moderated links between environmental concern and conservation behavior, willingness to join an environmental activism group, and desired defense of natural resources.

Nicholas Landry, Nipissing University

Taciano Milfont, Victoria University Wellington

Robert Gifford, University of Victoria

Steven Arnocky, Nipissing University

(Social)

II-27 - Exploring the Association Between Timing of Adverse Childhood Experiences and Suicide-Related Outcomes

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are potentially traumatic events that are experienced early in life, which show a lasting impact on health and wellbeing. This study investigates whether the timing of ACEs statistically predicts suicidal ideation in adulthood.

Sowmya Kshtriya, Teachers College, Columbia University

Laura A. Alba, Teachers College, Columbia University

Christine B. Cha, Teachers College, Columbia University

(Clinical Science)

II-28 - Prevalence of Antisocial Personality Disorder and Other Psychopathologies Among Drug Addicts and Non Dependent Psychiatric Patients.

Abstract Objective: Role of antisocial personality disorder and other psychopathologies in dependence. Method: 120 patients were selected. DSM-V and MMPI-2 was also administered. Results: the three hypotheses showed a statistical difference $p < 0.01$, $p < .01$ and $p < 0.01$. Conclusion: ASPD and other psychopathologies are contributing factors to substance dependence.

Okechukwu jude Oguizu, Association for Psychological Science

(Clinical Science)

II-29 - Exploring the Relationship Between Frontal EEG Activity and Rsa in Major Depressive Disorder

Major Depressive Disorder is a heterogeneous psychiatric disease with many risk factors, e.g. genetic, biological, and psychological ones. In this study, we explored the relationship between two potential bio-markers of depression, namely, frontal EEG asymmetry and RSA using various time, frequency, and time-frequency methods.

Yaohui Ding, University of Arizona

John J. Allen, University of Arizona

(Clinical Science)

II-30 - Individual Differences in Suicide Attempt Patterns: Descriptive Statistics from Electronic Health Records

To shed light on factors that might prompt suicide attempts through lethal means, the present study provides descriptive statistics on suicide attempt methods using electronic health records. Results showed that significant demographic differences existed among patients with distinct attempt patterns, and that unique mechanisms might underlie these patterns.

Xieyining Huang, Florida State University

Andrea Solis, Florida State University

Diana Bastidas, Florida State University

Jessica Ribeiro, Florida State University

Joseph Franklin, Florida State University

(Clinical Science)

II-33 - Gender Stereotypes Predicts Physicians' Estimates of Women Patients' Ability to Work

In an experimental study (n = 134 medicine students), we show that patient gender matters for physicians' estimates of work ability. Men were seen as better at estimating their own work ability, which strongly predicted physicians' estimates. Women's estimated work ability interacted with domestic roles in line with gender stereotypes.

Marie S. Gustafsson Senden, Stockholm University

Emma A Bäck, Gothenburg University

Hanna Bäck, Lund University

Stina Melander, Lund University

(Social)

II-34 - Personality Predictors and Stereotypical Attitudes

The study examines how the Big Five Personality traits are associated with having racially stereotypical attitudes and cross race friendships. This highlights the importance of understanding who is more likely to form intergroup relationships and underscore the need for future research on how these relationships are formed.

Kaitlin Tinker, University of California, Irvine

Nizar Helwani, University of California, Irvine

Jacqueline Chen, University of California, Irvine

(Social)

II-35 - Does Forgiveness Facilitate Forgetfulness? How the Decision to Forgive Relates to Memory

Previous research has found evidence to suggest that forgiveness entails forgetting. In the current study, participants rated their likelihood to forgive hypothetical transgression scenarios, memorized the scenarios, then recalled or suppressed each scenario when prompted. We predicted that forgiven scenarios would be recalled less accurately than unforgiven scenarios.

Megan Schouweiler, University of Saint Thomas

Greg Robinson-Riegler, University of St. Thomas

(Cognitive)

II-36 - "Depressive Rumination" Decomposed: Emotion-Independent Effects

To investigate how rumination—an analytic type of self-focused attention often co-occurring with depression—affects mood, participants underwent happy, sad, and neutral mood manipulations, after which they either ruminated or were distracted. Results suggest that rumination per se contributes to negative mood and does not merely exacerbate a depressed person's mood.

Azra Jahanitabesh, Iran Institute of Cognitive Science

Brittany A. Cardwell, University of Otago

Kumari Valentine, University of Otago

Jamin Halberstadt, University of Otago

(Cognitive)

II-37 - Naïve Naiveté: Self-Other Differences in Perceived Self Awareness and Acceptance

Human behavior is highly diverse, and often deviates from that which is socially normative. We find evidence of a naïve naiveté—people believe themselves to be more aware and accepting than their peers of the diverse kinds of sex, comedy, art, food, culture, entertainment, and drugs that people consume.

Stephen M. Baum, Boston University

Kristen A. Lindquist, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Carey K. Morewedge, Boston University

(Social)

II-38 - Seeing Her Race: How Hair Texture Affects Social Evaluation

Across two video-communication experiments, we observed the effect of black women's hair texture on social evaluation. Results suggest that differences in our target's hair texture significantly impacted both degree and expression of their partner's use of stereotypes(Study1), and that skin tone moderates the effect of hair texture (Study2).

Janene Cielto, Northwestern University

(Social)

II-39 - Am I Being Watched? Attentiveness to Eyes Predicts Generosity

We examined whether eyes (and being watched) have a specific impact on prosocial-behavior. Our eyetracking results show that attention to eyes, but not other human features indicating human presence, predicted donation behavior in a public, but not in an anonymous, context. Enhanced attentiveness to eyes may thus index increased reputational-concern.

Tobias Grossmann, University of Virginia

Caroline Kelsey, University of Virginia

Amrisha Vaish, University of Virginia

(Social)

II-40 - Size Matters: Weight of Children in Peer Victimization Instances Impacts Personality Attributions

1467 participants completed an online study examining how the weights of bullies and victims in a peer aggression scenario impacted the personality characteristics (PC) attributed to each. Overweight bullies had more negative and fewer positive PC ascribed to them. PCs ascribed to victims were impacted by victim and bully weight.

Shannon Rich Scott, Texas Woman's University

Lisa Rosen, Texas Woman's University

Danielle Kelly, Texas Woman's University

Ariel Villareal, Texas Woman's University

(Personality/Emotion)

II-41 - Age and Educational Level Predict Self-Reported Empathy Among Iranian Population

Result of data obtained from 600 participants suggested that empathy is a developmental concept influenced by maturation and education level; older people and more educated ones have a higher level of empathy. The data also revealed that affective empathy but not cognitive empathy is partially gender-oriented.

Paria Yaghoubi Jami, University of Alabama

Behzad Mansouri, University of Alabama

Steve Thoma, University of Alabama

(Developmental)

II-42 - Incremental Validity of the Appendix Personality Disorders

With the publication of the DSM-5 the so-called "Appendix" Personality Disorders (Self-Defeating, Depressive, and Passive-Aggressive) were gone, despite their long history in the literature. Using hierarchical multiple regression, we found good evidence for the incremental validity of the Appendix PDs in the prediction of several personality-related outcome variables.

Jared Davis, St. John's University

Wilson H. McDermut, St. John's University

(Personality/Emotion)

II-43 - Birth Order Relates to Personality

This study investigates whether individuals of the same birth order will display the same type of personality, and to test the validity of Adler's birth order theory using his proposed characteristics and Cattell's 16 personality traits. Results indicate that those of the same birth order generally share similar traits.

Claire Chih, National Tsing Hua University; Australian National University

(Personality/Emotion)

II-44 - The Kiki/Bouba Effect in the Absence of Environmental Cues

This study demonstrates the kiki/bouba effect in the absence of environmental cues. These results are not consistent with the popular sound symbolism explanation for the kiki/bouba effect. Instead, the present results are evidence for the kiki/bouba effect being dependent upon the commonness between human beings more so than environmental cues.

Tashe Pecev, Northwest Vista College

Don Lucas, Northwest Vista College

(Cognitive)

II-45 - Validity and Usefulness of an Abbreviated Version of the Schema Questionnaire

We examined the validity and usefulness of a shortened version of the Schema Questionnaire (SQ). The abbreviated questionnaire was found to be a valid substitute for the SQ long-form. All correlations were significant with every EMS from the shortened version correlating with the relevant EMS on the SQ.

James R. Gilooly, Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin, Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

II-46 - Is Mindfulness Trait Related to Prejudice?

Being more mindful is associated with flexibility in thought, openness, and being less judgmental. These are important qualities that are also associated with less prejudice. We examined the relation between mindfulness and numerous markers of prejudice, such as attitudes to outgroups and social worldviews. Few significant associations were found.

Adelheid Nicol, Royal Military College of Canada

Kalee De France, Queen's University

(Social)

II-47 - Predicting Leader Emergence with Bright and Dark Traits

Logistic regression analysis (N = 280) with nine “bright” and “dark” personality traits (including FFM) showed that three (extraversion, openness, dominance) predicted leader emergence.

Previous, non-regression based studies showed significant differences for many traits. Results highlight the importance of accounting for shared variance to develop parsimonious trait models.

Maureen A. Conard, Sacred Heart University

(Industrial/Organizational)

II-48 - Five Types of Well-Being: Associations Between Lay Beliefs and Levels of Well-Being

Philosophy, economics, and psychology offer five answers to the question, “What is well-being?” Our study developed or improved measures for four of these types of well-being—life satisfaction, objective list, eudaimonic, and desire fulfillment—and assessed links among agreement, level of each well-being view, and Big Five personality traits.

Seth Margolis, University of California, Riverside

Sonja Lyubomirsky, University of California, Riverside

(Personality/Emotion)

II-49 - Early Maladaptive Schemas Predict Cluster a Personality Disorder Characteristics in Men and Women

This research investigated whether certain early maladaptive schemas (EMSs) predict Cluster A personality disorder (PD) characteristics in men more than women. Results provide partial support for the hypotheses, as EMSs predicted specific Cluster A PD symptoms, but in women not men.

Lonella M. Brechner, Fielding Graduate University

Leilani R. Chavez, Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin, Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

II-50 - Investigating the Nonmedical Use and Diversion of Prescription Drugs

Using a sample of undergraduates in a multicultural university, we found no significant differences in Big Five personality traits between users and nonusers of prescription drugs, and

minimal differences between those who did and did not endorse sharing their medications with their peers. Implications of these findings are discussed.

Elsbeth Kelly, Long Island University Brooklyn

Benjamin A. Saunders, Long Island University, Brooklyn

(Personality/Emotion)

II-51 - Moral Concerns and Political Ideology Among Japanese University Students

A Japanese version of the Moral Foundations Questionnaire (Graham, et al., 2009) was developed. The Japanese scale measured five moral concerns, i.e., orderliness, harmony, reverence, politeness and care. Conservatives scored significantly higher than liberals on harmony and politeness. The only concern that liberals scored higher was care for the weak.

Yukie Tsuzuki, Seijo University

Noriko Shingaki, Seijo University

(Personality/Emotion)

II-53 - Going with Your Gut: How Intuition Is Related to Thoughts, Beliefs, and Behaviors

Intuition can be broken into four distinct types: Holistic Abstract, Holistic Big Picture, Inferential, and Affective. Results of the current study indicated that the types of intuition were distinct and independently predicted rumination levels, the need for cognition, religious and political beliefs, scientific reasoning, BS receptivity and cognitive reflection.

Kayla Furman, Elizabethtown College

Ally Killen, Elizabethtown College

Jean E. Pretz, Elizabethtown College

Michael M. Roy, Elizabethtown College

(Cognitive)

II-55 - On Balance: Broadening the Frame Improves Decision Accuracy

We conducted eight experimental studies to empirically test the hypothesis that broaden-the-frame is better than just-guess as a decision-making procedure. On average, broadening the decision frame improved decision accuracy in all domains. Our findings have meaningful implications for practitioners, though a drawback may limit the application of this prescriptive procedure.

Raegan Tennant, The University of Chicago

Richard Thaler, The University of Chicago

(Cognitive)

II-58 - What Should I Do?: Implied Endorsement Influences Wellness Decisions Via Query Theory Mechanisms

Workplace wellness has increased in popularity, but participation remains low. We investigated the potential for defaults to increase participation. Defaults did not change participation, but implied endorsement perceptions and query theory mechanisms did. Queries mediated the relationship between endorsement and choice. These results have important implications for workplace wellness promotion.

Shannon M Duncan, Columbia University

Elke U. Weber, Princeton University

(General)

II-59 - The Effect of Gratitude on Economic Decision-Making in the Ultimatum Game (UG)

We investigated whether state and trait gratitude could serve as an affective buffer that reduced negative emotions associated with unfairness, thereby allowing people to make adaptive economic decision making that benefits all party involved in the ultimatum game.

Gewnhi Park, Azusa Pacific University

Elisha Johnson, Azusa Pacific University

Da Eun Chun, Azusa Pacific University

Veronica Kubanik, Azusa Pacific University

Jessica Guyer, Azusa Pacific University

Britini Hester, Azusa Pacific University

Ali Valver, Azusa Pacific University

(Personality/Emotion)

II-60 - The Importance of Active Participation on Performance in the Iowa Gambling Task

The Iowa Gambling Task assesses real-life decision-making. The task has undergone several iterations over the years. We hypothesize that participants who flip physical cards will select more cards from the advantageous decks than those who only select virtual cards. Analysis of the data support this hypothesis.

William H. Overman, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Sean Vanhille, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Brittany Palmer, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

William M. Hayes IV, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Martina Knox, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Maria DeGraba, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Alexandria Reimold, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Cassie Ice, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

(General)

II-61 - The Effect of Intuition on Performance in the Iowa Gambling Task

The Iowa Gambling Task assesses real-life decision-making. The developers of the task proposed the Somatic Marker Hypothesis to explain the preconscious, emotional bias that precedes conscious learning on the task. This process could relate to the construct of intuition. Our results suggest affective (emotional) intuition inhibit task performance.

Sean Vanhille, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

William H. Overman, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Brittany Palmer, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

William M. Hayes IV, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Martina Knox, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Maria DeGraba, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Alexandria Reimold, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Cassie Ice, The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

(General)

II-62 - The Effect of Behavioral Observability and Overall Impressions on Rater Agreement

This study analyzed the effects of behavioral observability of items used to rate employee performance and overall impressions on rater agreement. Results indicated that rater agreement was negatively correlated with both item observability and difficulty. Ratings aligned more with overall impression for less observable but not more difficult items.

Anthony R. Paquin, Western Kentucky University

Patrick A. Sizemore, Automatic Data Processing

Sylvia G. Roch, University at Albany, State University of New York

John R. Bruni, Applied Research Analysis Group

(Industrial/Organizational)

II-63 - Barriers in the Reporting of Campus Sexual Assaults: An Exploration of Gender Differences

We investigated barriers to the reporting of campus sexual assaults based on gender and awareness of campus sexual assault resources. Overall, women were more likely to cite negative feelings about themselves and fear of perpetrator retribution compared to men, and most participants were not aware of resources available to them.

Julia Rae Uber, Roger Williams University

Evelyn Behrends, Women's Center of Rhode Island

Mary Dinnean, Roger Williams University

Kristin Kinchla, Roger Williams University

Nina Ferreri, Roger Williams University

Alejandro Leguizamo, Roger Williams University

(General)

II-64 - Comparing Factor Structure of the Relationship Values Inventory in Community and College Women

Measures used in psychological research are frequently employed across samples without consideration for population differences. We compared self reported relationship values in samples of 573 urban women and 293 college women; differences in factor structure included a five-factor structure for college women and a three-factor structure for urban women.

Rebecca Thomas, University of Texas at San Antonio

Monica C. Yndo, University of Texas at San Antonio

Rebecca Weston, University of Texas at San Antonio

(Social)

II-65 - Examining the Impact of the Men-As-Predator and Women-As-Prey Metaphor on Attitudes Towards Sexual Violence

Participants read a vignette describing a dating scenario that did or did not metaphorically frame the situation in predator and prey terms. Across two experiments, exposure to these metaphors led to greater rape myth acceptance and sexual aggression among men (but not women).

Jarrod Bock, Oklahoma State University

Melissa Burkley, Oklahoma State University

(Social)

II-66 - Gender Effects in Class-Based Biases Against Parents

Since parenting styles are classed, the current studies investigate biases against parents based on perceived socioeconomic status. Participants interpret the target's class as lower (which leads to less favorable judgments of the target) when the target does something wrong and when she is a mother instead of a father.

Blake Ebright, University of Michigan

Sandra Bajc-Dimitrov, University of Michigan

Alina Rosales, University of Michigan

(Social)

II-67 - Exploring the Face-Ism Effect in Social Media

Face-ism is a media-driven phenomenon in which women often have more of their body portrayed compared to their face (i.e., body-ism) whereas men have more of their face portrayed (i.e., face-ism). This study examined self-chosen profile pictures on Facebook. Results indicated a significant gender difference in face-ism scores.

Jessica A. Suckle-Nelson, Southern Connecticut State University

Tyrese M. Ford, Southern Connecticut State University

Michael M. Stalsworth, Southern Connecticut State University

(Social)

II-69 - College Students' Imagined Lives: Gender Differences in Emphasis on Life Domains

Gender differences in the allocation of hypothetical resources to different life domains were evaluated using a "life point" distribution paradigm, in which participants created imagined ideal lives at various time periods of life. Results indicated that men emphasized intellect, while women demonstrated greater concern for attractiveness of body shape/size.

Renee S. Engeln, Northwestern University

Megan Imundo, Northwestern University

(Social)

II-70 - Sex Bias in Personality Disorder Diagnosis: A Meta-Analytic Review

Meta-analysis of research on sex bias in personality disorder (PD) diagnosis indicated that even when controlling for extraneous variables, diagnosticians are more likely to assign diagnoses of schizoid, schizotypal, antisocial, and narcissistic PD when a patient is male, and histrionic and borderline PD when a patient is female.

Jenisa Caban, Adelphi University

Robert F. Bornstein, Adelphi University

(Clinical Science)

II-71 - Exploring the Connection Between Attitudes Toward Transgender Individuals and Pronoun Use to Describe Transgender Individuals

Negative attitudes toward transgender individuals (ATTI) may affect usage of transgender individuals' chosen pronouns. Results from two studies exploring ATTI and pronoun use were inconsistent; one finds that individuals with positive ATTI used the correct pronouns more than individuals with negative ATTI, while another produced non-significant results. Implications are discussed.

Alison J Patev, Virginia Commonwealth University

Kristina B Hood, Virginia Commonwealth University

(Social)

II-72 - Glass Cliff: Are Men and Women Judged Differently When They Make Interpersonal Mistakes?

Participants with strong masculine gender roles demonstrated a distinct pattern in their perceptions of female targets that made mistakes in workplace settings: female targets were judged very harshly when they made interpersonal mistakes, but were judged significantly less harshly than male targets when they made technical mistakes.

Margaret Kneuer, Mercyhurst University

Melissa Heerboth, Mercyhurst University

(Social)

II-73 - The Impact of Transitioning and Status on the Permeability of Race and Gender

This study examines whether the permeability of transitioning between social groups (e.g. race and gender) are influenced by different factors, such as power and the presence of transitional identity. Results supported the hypotheses that gender is more susceptible to transitional identities, while race is more susceptible to power.

Michelle Britt, Hawaii Pacific University

Kelly Wapenski, Hawaii Pacific University

Ning Hsu, Hawaii Pacific University

Jessica Quintua, Hawaii Pacific University

Natalie A. Pierson, Hawaii Pacific University

Katherine Aumer, Hawaii Pacific University

(Social)

II-74 - Ingroup Identification Reduces the Negative Relationship Between Group Attachment Insecurities and Well-Being

Can ingroup identification disrupt the negative influence of group attachment insecurities on well-being? In Study 1 (correlational, N=511), ingroup identification weakened the relationship between insecure group attachment and life satisfaction. In Study 2 (ingroup identification experimentally manipulated, N=506), ingroup identification weakened the relationship between insecure group attachment and social support.

Tina DeMarco, University at Albany, SUNY

Anna Newheiser, University at Albany, SUNY

(Social)

II-75 - From Immigrant to U.S. Citizen: Psychological Processes behind the Motivation to Naturalize

We examined the psychological factors underlying the motivation to become naturalized citizens. Sense of belonging to the U.S. predicted motivation to naturalize (Study 1). Lack of perceived respect for ethnic minorities in the society negatively affected sense of belonging particularly among Latinos, and harmed intentions to naturalize (Study 2).

Nur Soylu, University of Kansas

Ludwin Molina, University of Kansas

(Social)

II-76 - Weaves and Afros: Do Hairstyles Influence Employers?

The effect of stereotypicality in hairstyles on the perceptions of and subsequent employment opportunities for Black individuals was examined. Employers indicated a preference in terms of hireability, likeability, salary, and bonuses for Black job applicants with less stereotypically Black hairstyles over Black job applicants with more stereotypically Black hairstyles.

Abigail R. Corrington, Rice University

James T. Carter, Rice University

Christine L. Nittrouer, Rice University

Rachel C.E. Trump-Steele, Rice University

Carlos Moreno, Rice University

Michelle R. Hebl, Rice University

(Industrial/Organizational)

II-77 - Aggressive Humor Can Aid in Coping with Racism

This correlational study classified 63 black participants into early and advanced racial identity groups using the CRIS; their humor appreciation/ perception were measured. MANOVA analysis revealed that advanced stages use humor significantly more and perceive aggressive humor as more affiliative and self-enhancing; aggressive humor can aid in coping with racism.

Tina V. Reifsteck, St. Joseph's College

(Social)

II-78 - Taking the Synchrony out of Singing

To examine the effect of asynchrony in a group singing paradigm, undergraduates sang in unison, in a round, or in asynchrony with three confederates. Participants perceived more rapport and “groupness” with confederates who sang in unison with them, compared to those confederates who sang in rounds or randomly.

Kathleen E. Harring, Muhlenberg College

Laura L. Edelman, Muhlenberg College

Michael Hogan, Muhlenberg College

Alyssa Hanel, Muhlenberg College

Alyssa Scartozzi, Muhlenberg College

Jamie Pacilio, Muhlenberg College

Emily Sheppard, Muhlenberg College

Melinda Troyka, Muhlenberg College

(Social)

II-79 - Socioeconomic Status and Trait Anger Among Asian Indian College Students

We explored objective and subjective indicators of SES among Asian Indian college students, and their relationship to trait anger and anxiety. A correlation analysis showed a positive association between perceived SES and the anger control total score, which is a combined score made up of anger out and anger expression.

Danielle Stein, Pace University

Hanna Verhoeven, Pace University

Sonia J. Suchday Ph.D, Pace University

(Social)

II-80 - The Effect of Intergroup Cooperation in Video Games on Prejudice Reduction: Does This Effect Differ Between Violent Versus Non-Violent Games?

Canadian students played a violent or non-violent video game cooperatively with an outgroup member (an American student) and completed an intergroup attitude measure. Participants' attitude ratings toward the partner's social group (students from the American university) do not differ in the violent or non-violent video game conditions.

Alexandra Ha, Trent University

Paul Adachi, University of Rochester

Gordon Hodson, Brock University

Teena Willoughby, Brock University

(Social)

II-81 - Model of Motivational Balance: Identifying Motivational Patterns at Individual, Dyadic, Group, and Inter-Groups Level.

Motivational Balance Model (MBM) identifies interaction patterns among qualitative (intrinsic/extrinsic) and quantitative (valence, expectancy, agency) motivational forces at individual, dyadic, groups levels. MBM ranges between motivational co-development and motivational co-regression; it introduces a formal motivational vector (strength, orientation) for qualitative (structural) and quantitative (infrastructural) forces for fields with N actors.

Catalin Mamali, Loras College, NICC Department of Social Sciences

(Social)

II-82 - White Men View Gender Diversity Positively When It's Comprised of White (but not Black) Women

The present research found that White men rated a company that advertised (vs. did not advertise) gender diversity as more prestigious, more broadminded, and as having better qualified employees. However, this effect only held when White (and not Black) women contributed towards the gender diversity.

Samantha Abrams, Skidmore Department of Psychology

Chelsea Gunthner, Skidmore Department of Psychology

Leigh Wilton, Skidmore Department of Psychology

(Social)

II-83 - A Few "Bad Apples"?: Observing Overt Racism Reinforces an Entity Theory of Prejudice

Lay theories of prejudice are a tool for interpreting instances of racism. Across three studies, reading about an instance of racism altered participants' beliefs about the changeability of

individual- and societal-level racism. These studies illuminate on how instances of racism can create divergent perceptions about the state of race relations.

Richard Eibach, University of Waterloo

Steve Spencer, The Ohio State University

Matthew Wilmot, The Ohio State University

(Social)

II-84 - Assessing Reactions to Expressions of Social Alliance

Reactions were most positive/enthusiastic in the rival territory, least positive/enthusiastic in the home territory, and intermediate in a contested territory and on the periphery of the home territory. The highest reaction was in the rival territory. These results provide evidence for an evolved coalitional psychology that influences current relevant behaviors.

Michael Falbo, University of Michigan

Camille Gazoul, University of Michigan

Noreen Nader, University of Michigan

Sophia Blanchard, University of Michigan

Ethan Cole, University of Michigan

Daniel J. Kruger, University of Michigan

(Social)

II-86 - Differential Effects of Minimal Group Vs. Real Social Group Memberships on Children's Intergroup Bias

We examined the effect of minimal groups vs. real groups (gender, language and race) on children's intergroup biases. Four-to-7-year-old children preferred minimal ingroup members over outgroup members (Study 1); this tendency was weaker than that observed for gender, but was similar to that observed for language and race (Study 2).

Fan Yang, Yale University

Cai Guo, Stanford University

Yarrow C. Dunham, Yale University

(Developmental)

II-87 - Self-Esteem and Depressive Symptoms Predict Intolerance of Uncertainty, but Only for Girls

Self-esteem has been found to buffer against depressive symptoms and anxiety. Intolerance of uncertainty (IU) is a key predictor of problematic worry. Girls are more susceptible to low self-esteem and increased worry and depression. In a sample of emerging adults low self-esteem predicted higher IU but only for girls.

Stine Linden-Andersen, Bishop's University

Ryan Lundell-Creagh, Bishop's University

(Clinical Science)

II-88 - Change Blindness: Evaluating Attentional-Based Processing within the Own-Race Bias

The purpose of the current study was to evaluate the Own-Race bias using a “flicker” paradigm, which has been used to study change blindness. We are investigating whether White and Black participants are better able to recognize faces of their own race rather than other race faces.

Kellie Hearn, Sam Houston State University

Renee El-Krab, Sam Houston State University

Karima Shehadeh, Sam Houston State University

Jeffrey S. Anastasi, Department of Psychology and Philosophy

(Cognitive)

II-89 - The Effect of Ego Depletion on Spatial Attention: The Possible Role of Sleep Quality

Previous research suggests that self-control and sleep may be interconnected. We investigated the relationship of sleep quality (PSQI) on the effect that ego depletion has on spatial attention in a small sample. The role of sleep did not reach significance. We will discuss interactions of self-control, attention, and sleep.

Olivia Spinelli, Allegheny College

Jacelyn Alberts, Allegheny College

(Cognitive)

II-90 - Children's Attentional Bias to Alcohol Images As a Function of Parental Drinking

A dot probe task and Affective Misattribution Procedure (AMP) were used to assess 149 8- to 12-year-old children's attentional bias towards alcohol-related cues. Children of escape drinkers exhibited an attentional toward the alcohol-related cues, while children of non-escape drinkers showed no attentional bias.

Emily A. Masi, The College of William and Mary

Catherine A. Forestell, The College of William and Mary

Cheryl L. Dickter, The College of William and Mary

Lauren A. Collier, The College of William and Mary

(Cognitive)

II-91 - The Role of Rejection Sensitivity and Attentional Control in Symptoms of Anxiety Among Gay and Bisexual Men in the U.S.

Rejection sensitivity, attentional control, and symptoms of anxiety were examined in a sample of HIV-negative gay and bisexual men. Rejection sensitivity and attentional control were both associated with anxiety outcomes. The interaction between rejection sensitivity and attentional control was not significant for anxiety outcomes. Clinical implications will be discussed.

Raymond L. Moody, Center for HIV Educational Studies and Training, Hunter College, CUNY; Health Psychology and Clinical Science, The Graduate Center, CUNY

Christian Grov, CUNY Graduate School of Public Health and Health Policy; Center for HIV Educational Studies and Training, Hunter College, CUNY

Jeffrey T. Parsons, Center for HIV Educational Studies and Training, Hunter College, CUNY; Department of Psychology, Hunter College, CUNY; Health Psychology and Clinical Science, The Graduate Center, CUNY

(Clinical Science)

II-92 - Relationship Between Biased Media Information and Attentional Biases in a Modified Stroop Task

This study examined whether individuals exposed to a biased media report would show attentional biases toward technology-related and symptom words. The results showed no direct effect of the video on attentional biases, but rather may have led to a general weariness towards using technology.

Stacy Eltiti, Biola University

Kristin Tremain, Biola University

Alison Winiarski, Biola University

Sarah Millwee, Biola University

(Cognitive)

II-93 - Social Perspective Taking, Mental Attention, Language, and Executive Function

The current study investigates the role of mental attention, language, and executive function in social perspective taking in children and adolescents. Although language and mental attention predicted social perspective taking in both groups, different executive processes contributed to social perspective taking in children and adolescents.

Keely Owens-Jaffray, Trent University Durham

Ashley Toohey, Trent University Durham

Nancie Im-Bolter, Trent University Durham

(Developmental)

II-94 - Optimizing Attention Bias Modification Training (ABMT): The Role of Engagement and Anxiety

The present study examined the role of engagement and anxiety in optimizing attention bias modification training (ABMT), a promising treatment for anxiety. Higher engagement was associated with reduced anxiety before ABMT, and reduced difficulty disengaging from threat post-ABMT. Thus, findings suggest that engagement may enhance ABMT efficacy.

Qin Lin, Hunter College, The City University of New York

Samantha Denefrio, The Graduate Center, The City University of New York

Tracy Dennis-Tiwary, The Graduate Center, The City University of New York; Hunter College,
The City University of New York

(Clinical Science)

II-96 - Importance of and Desire for Sensory Modalities Differentially Predict Satisfaction, Love, and Commitment in Male and Female Romantic Intimates

Couples reported importance of and desire for sensory modalities, satisfaction, love, and commitment. While desire for touch and importance of bodily sensations predicted passionate love for both men and women, men's satisfaction, commitment, and love were driven by touch, sight, and bodily sensations, whereas women's feelings were predicted by hearing.

Kenneth Weisensel, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Markus Oechsner, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Katlyn Christiansen, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Anca M. Miron, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Lixin Jiang, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Fabiola Rizo, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Sarah Adelson, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Jennifer Buelow, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

(Social)

II-97 - The “Go-Getter” Vs. the “House-Spouse”: Gender Roles’ Effects on Student Perceptions of Relationship Quality

This study examined perceived relationship quality in traditional (male dominant) and nontraditional (female dominant) relationships. We hypothesized participants would rate couples in an egalitarian condition as the most acceptable. Our findings indicate a negative attitude towards male dominant relationships and the females who are in those more “traditional” roles.

Brittany Wickham, Stonehill College

Victoria Stephenson, Stonehill College

Nicole Capezza, Stonehill College

(Social)

II-98 - Perception of Infidelity As a Function of Gender and Justification

The current research examined characteristics of participants' perception of infidelity as a function of cheater's gender and justification provided. Participants believed that cheating was more acceptable for males than females. In contrast, participants believed that a woman who was cheated on would be more likely to forgive than a man.

Jennifer L. Yanowitz, Utica College

Amber Kupris, Utica College

(Social)

II-99 - Perception of Infidelity As a Function of Participant's Gender and Previous Infidelity Experience

This study examined how participants' gender and history with being the victim of infidelity impacted their perceptions of the cheater and the victim. Results of the study revealed that men had more permissive beliefs about the cheater in contrast to women who believed the cheater would feel more regret.

Amber Kupris, Utica College

Jennifer L. Yanowitz, Utica College

(Social)

II-101 - Development and Validation of a Brief Measure of Sexual Novelty in Relationships

Two studies were conducted to establish and validate a new 5-item measure of sexual novelty in romantic relationships. Across two samples ($n = 518$), the unidimensional Sexual Novelty Scale (SNS) demonstrated high internal consistency and test-retest reliability, as well as convergent and divergent validity.

Sarah Matthews, Southwestern University

Kayleigh Thomas, Southwestern University

Marissa Rosa, Southwestern University

Brooke Swift, Southwestern University

Mattie Mills, Southwestern University

Skylar Smith, Southwestern University

Casey Niblett, Southwestern University

Nicki Ahearn, Southwestern University

Aaron Garcia, Southwestern University

Traci Giuliano, Southwestern University

(Social)

II-102 - Gossip As a Form of Intrasexual Competition

We examined gossip as a function of intrasexual competition (IC) among 139 men and 175 women. Men more often gossiped about achievement and women more often gossiped about physical appearance and social relationships. IC predicted positive attitudes toward, and engagement in, gossip. Gossip may play a role in intrasexual competition.

Steven Arnocky, Nipissing University

Caroline Dufort, Nipissing University

Samantha Rybka, Nipissing University

Nicholas Landry, Nipissing University

(Social)

II-103 - Differential Fading of Affect for Positive and Negative Relationship-Relevant Events Predicts Greater Relationship Satisfaction

The current research examines how positive and negative affect relating to relationship-discrete memories fades over time (comparable to other novel memories) and how this differential fading relates to relationship satisfaction. Additionally, we examine how attachment anxiety and avoidance impact the linkage between affect fading and relationship satisfaction.

Matt Crawford, Victoria University of Wellington

Claire Marsh, Victoria University of Wellington

(Social)

II-104 - Linking Teen Dating Violence Risk Factors and Behaviors: The Moderating Role of Parental Monitoring

A series of multiple linear regressions showed a significant association between relationship risk factors and dating violence when parental monitoring was low and moderate. However, when monitoring was high, this association was no longer significant. Discussion will focus on parental monitoring's protective effect and the need to examine risk/violence associations.

Erik Hood, Northeastern University

Charlene Collibee, Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Christie Rizzo, Northeastern University

(Clinical Science)

II-105 - Measures of Paternalistic Leadership: A Reliability Generalization Analysis

We examined psychometric properties of two well-known measures of a non-Western leadership style, Paternalistic Leadership, by providing meta-analytically generalized mean reliability scores and identifying study characteristics that cause systematic variations in these scores. Our findings have implications for the use of these measures in cross-cultural settings.

Sibel Ozgen Novelli, Florida International University

Ajay R. Ponnappalli, Florida International University

Nathan J. Hiller, Florida International University

Hock-Peng Sin, Florida International University

(Methodology)

II-106 - Psychometrics and Development of the Memory of Love for Parents Questionnaire

The Memory of Love for Parents Questionnaire (mLPQ) measures how strong and often participants felt love, affection, etc., towards their mother or father during first, sixth, and ninth grade, the past year, and currently. As planned we found very high internal reliability, which is promising for memory malleability research.

Patihis Lawrence, University of Southern Mississippi

Cruz Cristobal, University of Southern Mississippi

Herrera Mario, University of Southern Mississippi

Huff Mark, University of Southern Mississippi

Arnau Randolph, University of Southern Mississippi

(Cognitive)

II-107 - The Learning Orientation Scale: A Psychometric Analysis of a New Measure

This study aimed to develop a new scale, learning orientation, that unifies three related constructs, grit, growth mindset, and action orientation. A confirmatory factor analysis showed the three factor scale to have good model fit. Further analyses revealed the scale to have strong reliability and satisfactory convergent/ discriminant validity.

Pearl L. Outland, Colorado State University

Kirsten L. Graham, Colorado State University

Perla K. Sandoval, Colorado State University

Molly M. Parsons, Colorado State University

(Personality/Emotion)

II-108 - Assessing and Improving the Reliability of the Short Grit Scale

The present study proposes to use two recent developments in reliability to improve how researchers use the Grit-S. The present study will combine two methods of maximal reliability

and covariate-free reliability. The resulting composites can be used for future research to maximize the predictive validity of the Grit-S.

Oscar Gonzalez, Arizona State University, Tempe

Jessica R. Canning, Arizona State University, Tempe

Heather Smyth, Arizona State University, Tempe

David P. MacKinnon, Arizona State University, Tempe

(Methodology)

II-109 - Exploring the Impact of Reverse-Coded Items on the Factor Structure of the Friedben Test Anxiety Scale

Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis techniques were used to explore the factor structure of the FRIEDBEN Test Anxiety Scale. Results revealed the presence of a previously unidentified factor related to perceptions of test confidence and suggested a reduced-length version of the instrument may be conceptually preferable to the original.

Christopher L. Thomas, Ball State University

Alex Bourdeau, Ball State University

Joshua Heath, Ball State University

Jerrell C. Cassady, Ball State University

(Methodology)

II-110 - Caution: Insufficient Effort Responding Subtypes Ahead

Insufficient Effort Responding (IER) is a threat to data validity—the impact of IER on statistical conclusions depends on the type of IER in which the respondent engaged. This study used a latent class analysis to assess the frequency and subgroups of insufficient effort respondents in five data sets.

Megan E. Wertheimer, Middle Tennessee State University

Michael Hein, Middle Tennessee State University

Hung Loan Nguyen, Middle Tennessee State University

Judith Van Hein, Middle Tennessee State University

Mark Frame, Middle Tennessee State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

II-111 - Psychometric Benefits of Removing Different Types of Bad Responders

Long surveys may induce IER that can affect the psychometric properties of measures located at the end of a survey. Using latent class analysis, this study detected and removed types of IER from the HEXACO-60 placed at the end of a long survey to assess for improvements of psychometric properties.

Hung Loan T. Nguyen, Middle Tennessee State University

Megan E. Wertheimer, Middle Tennessee State University

Michael Hein, Middle Tennessee State University

Mark Frame, Middle Tennessee State University

Judith Van Hein, Middle Tennessee State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

II-112 - Validation of Parent and Child Forms of the Parent Perception Inventory (PPI)

Discrepancies between parent- and child-reports of parenting have important implications for theory and practice. The current studies aims to introduce, validate, and compare parent- and child-report versions of a measure assessing two dimensions of parenting: harsh, negative, controlling (HNC) parenting and warm, positive, supportive (WPS) parenting.

David A. Cole, Vanderbilt University

Katherine A. Cullum, Emory University

Meeka S. Halperin, Emory University

Sherryl H. Goodman, Emory University

Judy Garber, Vanderbilt University

Hannah M. Simon, Emory University

(Clinical Science)

II-113 - Assessing Self-Stigma in Parents of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Given the absence of well-validated instruments to measure self-stigma process in parents of children with autism, we examined the psychometric properties of the Self-Stigmatizing Thinking's Automaticity and Repetition Scale (STARS) among these parents. Our findings evidenced the reliability and validities of the STARS among parents of children with autism.

Kevin Ka Shing Chan, The Education University of Hong Kong

(Social)

II-114 - The Relationship Between Childhood Exposure to Violence and Social Problem Solving Skills in Early Adulthood

Research has confirmed the cycle of violence, such that children exposed to more violence have increased risk of violence as adults. We examined the role of social problem solving skills in the cycle of violence. We found that greater exposure to violence predicts poorer social problem solving skills in adulthood.

Nicolette D. Camacho, Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin, Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

II-115 - Does Group Deliberation Reduce Gender Biased Juror Decisions in a Child Sexual Abuse Trial?

We examined the impact of jury type (individual or group deliberation), defendant sexual orientation and defendant gender on verdicts in a child sexual abuse trial. Results indicated no bias for sexual orientation however significant bias was found against female defendants. Contrary to expectations, group deliberation did not reduce juror bias.

Janette Duffy, Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin, Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

II-116 - To Veil or Not to Veil? the Effect of Face Covering and Muslim Veils on the Perceived Credibility of a Witness.

The effect of face covering and religious garments (i.e., Muslim veils) on the perceived credibility of an alleged victim was examined. This revealed that covering the face is inconsequential on perceived credibility, and wearing a religious garment enhances perceived credibility.

Weyam Fahmy, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Brent Snook, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Kirk Luther, Lancaster University

Meagan I. McCardle, Memorial University of Newfoundland

(Social)

II-117 - Mode of Presentation and Eyewitness Accuracy: A Comparison of Live, Video, and Photo Identification Procedures

This study investigated differences in eyewitness identification decision accuracy in three modes of a single-suspect (showup) presentation: live, photo, and video. We found higher correct identification rates in the video than in the photo and live showups, with no expense in false identification rates.

Eva Rubínová, University of Portsmouth

Ryan J. Fitzgerald, University of Portsmouth

(Cognitive)

II-118 - Public Perception of Non-Contact Sexual Offenses and Policy Making

This study will examine what individuals perceive as sex offenses and the frequency at which people would report these crimes. Further we will examine whether the type of victim and relative closeness to the crime impacts whether or not people view certain non contact sexual behaviors as sexual offenses.

Gold Chelsea, Master's Student

Jeglic Elizabeth, Professor

(Social)

II-119 - The Psychological and Social Barriers Faced By Exonerees: An Annotated Bibliography of Research Findings

The purpose of this annotated bibliography is to present the literature on the barriers to social reintegration faced by exonerees. These barriers include the psychological impact of imprisonment, social stigma, lack of government compensation, difficulty acquiring housing and childcare, and challenges in gaining employment, which impacts financial stability.

Darrell Kelly Jr., Wright State University

Alisha Fernandes, Wright State University

Cheryl L. Meyer, Wright State University

(Clinical Science)

II-120 - The Impact of Clinical Diagnosis and Plaintiff's Award Request on Mock Juror Damage Awards and Injury Perceptions

250 participants read a case summary and partial transcript for a civil trial involving a suspected mTBI from a vehicle accident. Plaintiff diagnosis (organic, psychogenic, or malingering) and award request (\$10,000 or \$5 million) were manipulated. Significant main effects and interaction emerged for award amount. Injury perceptions were also predicted.

Alexia Martin, University of North Carolina Wilmington

Len B. Lecci, The University of North Carolina Wilmington

Austin Miller, University of North Carolina Wilmington

Marjorie Castro Ramos, University of North Carolina Wilmington

Emily Lyster, University of North Carolina Wilmington

Sean Dawson, University of North Carolina Wilmington

(Social)

II-121 - Witnesses Perform Differently When They Think It's Real: Using a Field-Simulation Paradigm to Study Showups in Real-World Conditions

Participants (N=563) witnessed a theft and participated in a showup conducted by either the police (field-simulation) or a researcher (lab). Participants in the field-simulation condition were more likely to identify the suspect presented, took substantially longer to make their identifications, and were more confident in those decisions regardless of accuracy.

Jade Owen, California State University, Los Angeles

Gabriela Cedre, California State University, Los Angeles

Mitchell Eisen, California State University, Los Angeles

Andrew M. Smith, Iowa State University

(Social)

II-122 - Defendant's Social and Economic Status Predict Decisions in a Murder Trial Better Than Juror Characteristics

This study assessed whether juror characteristics predict decisions in a murder trial. Participants (N = 1503) served as mock jurors. Case variables of defendant's social status and defendant's economic status were better predictors of guilt ratings than juror characteristics; however, juror characteristics also predicted guilt ratings.

Michelle Woods, Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin, Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

II-123 - Jurors Judge Mentally Ill Criminal Defendants More Harshly Than Other Defendants in a Homicide Trial

We examined the influence of defense arguments, juror moral disengagement and peer discussion on juror judgments of the defendant in a homicide trial. Mentally ill defendants were

judged just as guilty or guiltier than defendants admitting to intentional and accidental homicides.

Randi Mott, Fielding Graduate University

Michelle Woods, Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin, Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

II-124 - Mu Suppression Mediates the Social Modeling of Eating Effect in Relation to Lateralized Frontal Activation and BMI

Under the guise of rating empathy, female undergraduates watched a video confederate “incidentally” consume either a small or large food intake while EEG was recorded. Greater mu rhythm suppression over sensorimotor sites predicted modeling of consumption among those with greater left frontal asymmetry and a BMI within the normal range.

Laura McGeown, Lakehead University

Ron Davis, Lakehead University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

II-125 - Effects of Maternal Involvement on Children's Face Processing

Using eye-tracking technology, we explored how children’s processing of facial expressions of emotion are influenced by parenting styles and facial areas of interest. When maternal involvement is high, children’s scanning pattern of facial processing is more focused and specifically directed toward the eyes, mirroring adult facial processing.

Erin Bertero, Christopher Newport University

Laurie S. Hunter, Christopher Newport University

Leslie Rollins, Christopher Newport University

Kelly Bowers, Christopher Newport University

Taylor O'Brien, Christopher Newport University

(Developmental)

II-126 - Own Race Influence in Relation to Area of Interest in Facial Expressions of Emotion Recognition

How one processes facial expressions, holistically versus featurally, may explain the in-group race advantage in emotion recognition. Findings from the current eye-tracker study indicated support for this argument. Repeated measures analysis of variance indicated effects for own race influence and area of interest and, most importantly, an interaction effect.

Eva Meckley, Christopher Newport University

Laralin Roland, Christopher Newport University

Krista Panone, Christopher Newport University

Erin Bertero, Christopher Newport University

Laurie S. Hunter, Christopher Newport University

Leslie Rollins, Christopher Newport University

(Personality/Emotion)

II-127 - The Influence of Anticipatory Information on Subsequent Emotion Regulation

When does having information regarding future emotional events impair their subsequent regulation? Using ERPs, we demonstrated that regulation is impaired (enhanced LPPs) in cases where anticipatory information is in conflict with regulatory efforts to disengage from emotional processing. Behaviorally, individuals actively chose to refrain from anticipatory information prior to disengaging.

Roni Shafir, Tel Aviv University

Gal Sheppes, Tel Aviv University

(Personality/Emotion)

II-128 - Is Sex a Protective Factor Against Emotion Recognition Impairment Following Traumatic Brain Injury?

We examine the effect of biological sex on emotion recognition abilities in individuals with chronic traumatic brain injury. We found a sex-by-group interaction, revealing that men, but not women, with traumatic brain injury were likely to develop emotion recognition deficits.

Arianna Rigon, University of Iowa

Lyn Turkstra, University of Wisconsin - Madison

Bilge Multu, University of Wisconsin - Madison

Melissa Duff, University of Iowa

(Personality/Emotion)

II-129 - Neural Facebook Filtering Ability Moderates the Relationship Between Facebook Usage and Anxiety

Is enhanced Facebook usage associated with maladaptive psychological consequences? Existing studies provide mixed results, and evidence for direct neural underlying moderators is lacking. Using ERP's, we demonstrated that enhanced Facebook usage in the lab was associated with anxious symptoms, exclusively among individuals with impaired neural Facebook filtering ability.

Nurit Sternberg, Tel Aviv University

Roy Luria, Tel Aviv University

Gal Sheppes, Tel Aviv University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

II-130 - Stakeholder Perceptions of the Effects of a Theatre Program for Children with ASD

Arts programs may help children with ASD gain cognitive and social skills. Yet exact measurement of mechanisms and effects are rare. We completed a systematic study of adult stakeholders of a large successful theatrical program and found emphases on modeling, routines, and relaxation to build imitation, motor and turn-taking skills.

Thalia R. Goldstein, Pace University

Matthew D. Lerner, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

Sarah Paterson, Temple University

Tamara Spiewak Toub, Temple University

Kathryn A. Hirsh-Pasek, Temple University

Roberta M. Golinkoff, University of Delaware

(Clinical Science)

II-131 - Evaluating the Effectiveness of an International Student Career Program: A Mixed-Methods Approach

International students in U.S. colleges experience unique employment challenges. This study evaluated a 9-week career intervention program that helps international students become competitive employment candidates through job search and networking skill-development. Pre-post comparisons of self-efficacy, résumés, and written networking pitches demonstrated improvements over time; findings suggest areas for program improvement.

Jessamyn G. Perlus, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Gaeun Seo, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Un Yeong Park, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Julia Panke Makela, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

(General)

II-132 - Effectiveness of a Brief Suicide Intervention Gatekeeper Training

Suicide is the 7th leading cause of death in Colorado. Gatekeeper training is essential for community prevention efforts. Brief Suicide Intervention Training (BSIT) is presented here as an alternative to QPR with each element in the training suggested by prior research. Evaluation results show significant gains in confidence to intervene.

Susan E. Becker, Colorado Mesa University

(Clinical Science)

II-133 - Determining Readiness-for-Coaching: Development and Applications of an Empirically-Validated Scale

This study presents the first empirically-validated instrument to measure a leader's readiness for executive coaching. The 14-item questionnaire provides both a conversational platform and a metric of readiness for practitioners using four factors extant in the literature. Normative values and suggestions for application are provided.

Bearden Christopher, Middle Tennessee State University

Reichin Sydney, Middle Tennessee State University

Mark Frame, Middle Tennessee State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

II-135 - Diversity Training in Academia: The Influences of Subgroups' Perceptions and Their Role in Diversity Appreciation

Diversity training has long been part of organizations' training and development efforts, but diversity training in academia has received less attention. Survey results indicate that students of different majors and race perceive diversity training differently, and that diversity training mediates the relationship between those variables and diversity appreciation.

Maytar Nebel, Binghamton University

Kimberly Jaussi, Binghamton University (SUNY)

Jie Guo, Binghamton University

Sara Reiter, Binghamton University

Dina Layish, Binghamton University

Tom Kelly, Binghamton University

(Industrial/Organizational)

II-136 - Discrepancies Between Relationship Ideals and Experiences Mediate the Negative Effect of IPV Victimization on Women's Relationship Quality

The ideal standards model suggests that individuals possess ideal standards to evaluate their potential partners. Discrepancies between ideal standards and actual partner characteristics may

negatively impact relationship quality, as does IPV. We found IPV had an indirect effect on relationship quality through discrepancies among 615 low income community women.

Monica C. Yndo, University of Texas at San Antonio

Rebecca Thomas, University of Texas at San Antonio

Rebecca Weston, University of Texas at San Antonio

Linda L. Marshall, University of North Texas

(Social)